

Weekly Bureau of Information for All Who Till the Soil or Are Interested in Making Homes

GENERAL INFORMATION THROUGH QUESTION BOX

The Ground Mouse.
W. J. H. Chesterfield County: "My grass, my vegetables in the garden and my wife's flowers have been greatly injured and in some instances entirely destroyed by a little ground mouse which makes holes in the ground and burrows about much after the manner of the mole. I have tried to poison them and tried to catch them with mouse traps, but have failed to exterminate them. Can you suggest anything?"

The ground mouse you speak of follows in the track of the mole, destroys the mole and you will get rid of the mouse which makes holes in the ground, which has been tried, but they have not been successful. Blight of carbon sprinkled in the mole track and in the "earwigs" holes made by the ground mouse will kill or drive away both the moles and mice, but the trouble comes in the difficulty of getting the blight of carbon. There is so little demand for it, and so much waste by evaporation, the druggists do not carry it in stock. If you can get a druggist to procure it for you on a special order or otherwise, 50 cents worth, properly applied, would destroy all the moles and ground mice on your plantation.

Bermuda Grass.
A newcomer to Southern Virginia says:
"I heard much talk of Bermuda grass. Will you kindly tell me through your columns something about this grass—of its value as a hay or pasture grass and when it should be sown? Any other information you can give concerning it will be thankfully received by a stranger to this region."

Bermuda grass is without exception the most invaluable of all grasses for permanent pastures in the South. It will endure more drought than any other and will afford good grazing during the hot, dry summer months. It is not an early spring grass, but will last until severe frosts come. The quality of hay is fine, but not so heavy as some other grasses. The seed should be sown in March at rate of five pounds to acre and covered lightly. As the seeds are very small the surface of your ground must be prepared smooth and fine and the seed evenly mixed with some fertilizer or soil for even distribution. The seed of Bermuda grass is rather difficult to procure and is expensive. Therefore, it is usually propagated by planting small pieces of the sod set two to three feet apart.

The Chicken House.
Mrs. C. H. J. near Richmond: "My chicken house has become infested with small lice and mites and the hens and my birds have stopped laying, and do not want to go into the house at night. How can I get rid of them? There are many cracks and crevices in the house and the birds are where they harbor, and they are difficult to get at."

Spray the house thoroughly with lime-sulphur wash, winter strength. As the birds are not laying, I suggest that the concentrated article be bought at the agricultural stores with directions for using for San Jose scale. Follow the directions. Repeat in a week or so to kill the next brood, then every two weeks during the warm weather. Use old clothes and gloves that will protect the hands. Another way is to paint or spray all the woodwork with coal oil. This will destroy the mites, but will make the woodwork very inflammable.

As to Tree Planting.
H. C. G. Henrico County: "My young trees, both fruit and ornamental, planted last March, have nearly all died from the drought. The land has a sandy soil, and the trees are very dry out. I fear. Some of my neighbors planted about the same time and have lost only a few. I mean to plant again, but would like to know how to guard against a repetition of this loss."

Plant in the fall. Make a large hole. If ground is poor get some rich earth to fill in around the roots. If that fails, mix the soil with a quart of raw bone meal with the surface soil and place around the roots the subsoil above.

When filling in, place roots in natural position and pack the soil around the roots with the finger and thumb. In winter mulch with six inches of stable manure and leave it there, but do not allow the grass and weeds to get a head start in the spring.

You should consult the demonstration agent, J. C. Hunter. He will come and show you just how it should be done. The above directions are taken from a letter of his about tree planting published last fall.

C. R. G.: "Which are the best varieties of late potatoes to plant for market purposes to plant four acres? What is a good home-mixed fertilizer for potatoes and how much to an acre?"

Here are a few varieties that can be bought in most large stores: New Snow, Green Mountain, White Peachblow, Gold Coin, Sir Walter Raleigh.

Make a ten, mix 1,000 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate, 300 pounds tankage, 300 pounds sulphate of potash, 300 pounds of potash, 200 pounds lime plaster.

Use 1,000 pounds or over of this mixture, depending on the land, to an acre. Sow along the row before planting the seed, and run a single shovel plow or like implement in the rows to mix the fertilizer with the soil.

Sheep Raising Pays.
The consumption of mutton per capita in the United States is increasing every year, though the amount used is much less in proportion to other meat than in Europe. There are good reasons for expecting a continuation of good demand for mutton and lamb, and the demand for wool also.

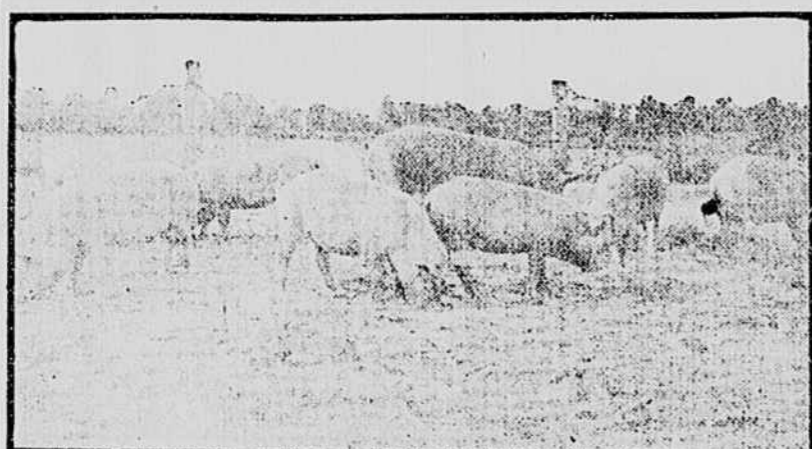
Alfalfa-Fed Sheep.
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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Facts for Farmers, Stock Breeders, Poultry Raisers, Orchardists, Truckers and Gardeners—Queries and Answers

All inquiries and communications addressed to The Times-Dispatch will receive prompt attention. This department will appear each Monday, and contributions or suggestions will be welcomed.



Pig Raising in Virginia.



Three Likely Calves.

tion to the fact that, while farm-raised sheep have often been profitable, this has usually been because of lack of proper attention and management. Variations in price of wool and mutton have stood in the way of such general interest in sheep as would cause them to be regarded as highly as they should be in the future. Ranges all over the world are now carrying about as many sheep as they can support under a strict range system, and an increase in the production of sheep products must come mainly from farms. Here, then, is the farmer's opportunity to take advantage of the increased consumption of these products.

While mutton can be produced at low cost, and there is a growing demand for it, difficulty in selling may be experienced in sections where the amount of live stock produced is not sufficient to make it worth while for regular buyers to operate. Slaughtering plants that can handle carloads are within reach of pretty much all sections of Virginia, and if a sufficient number of neighbors combine to have 100 lambs of similar breeding size and condition, sold jointly, the returns are assured. It will also be possible to secure visits and bids from buyers when such a number is produced. The lamb clubs of Tennessee, notably the one at Goodlettsville, have proven very successful in this work. The same organization can also be used in disposing of the wool.

In countries where economy in farm management has been studied a long time, the sheep is considered to be necessary in utilizing vegetation on such waste lands as are not wet or marshy. But the sheep can hold its place on high-priced land as a meat producer, and in some cases as a source of wool. It has some important advantages. First, the lambs mature very rapidly, being marketable at four months of age or later, according to breeding and feeding. This is an economy because a larger proportion of the total feed goes into increase of weight than in slower growing animals. Second, sheep consume a greater variety of plants than do other animals. Many of such plants are detrimental to pastures, and would otherwise require much labor to hold them in check. Third, grain waste in harvesting can be entirely recovered by sheep. These facts prompt some thought to raising the summer food for sheep, and nothing but a very few of them would otherwise bring no return.

Compared with hogs, the sheep has an advantage in the winter variety of materials it consumes. Being a ruminant, it makes its gain with a minimum of grain and expensive concentrates. This is especially important on those kinds of lands that are adapted to the production of forage crops than to grain growing.

Raising Cattle in the South.
There is no movement promising better results for Southern agriculture than the movement for the extension of cattle raising. The climate of the South, cheap lands of the South, the fact that the South is a grass country, that it can raise alfalfa successfully, that it can raise benefit to the soil, raise abundant crops of cowpeas and thus feed cattle cheaply—these are the things that insure the future growth of the cattle-raising industry in the Southern States.

Cattle Industry Down South.
Up North and out in the Middle West the people are finding out that the South is the real cattle-growing country. The agricultural press, and the news of those sections are giving some prominence to the news of the day along these lines. Farm and Fireside, a really good agricultural journal of Ohio, in its last issue has an interesting and informing article on this line by J. William Hart, field agent in training for the Georgia College of Agriculture, in which article Mr. Hart records developments that indicate greater prosperity. His work takes him over a wide territory, and he writes from experience of the conditions of the South generally as well as of Georgia. Of the progress of the cattle business of the Empire he writes in part as follows:

"In Georgia, the Empire State of the South, the interest in cattle, both for the production of beef and for dairy products, is increasing. The eradication of the cattle tick is being proceeded with at a rapid rate, and so rapidly, of course, as those who appreciate the immense damage caused by this pest could wish—a damage estimated at \$2,000,000 annually for Georgia alone—but more and more the most progressive classes of farmers are regularly spraying their cattle, or where the ticks are larger or a larger measure of cooperation prevails, are using dipping vats to permanently clean their stock of ticks. As a consequence, we find that year by year the Federal Texas feed the called a high capacity p. business."

tick is eradicated the interest in cattle, both of the beef and dairy types, naturally increases."

Can Poor Men Become Farmers?

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, a splendid and reliable paper, published in Springfield, O., David Buffum, a practical New England farmer, writes an interesting article that applies as well to Virginia and the South as in New England or anywhere else. The writer goes on to show how the man with a little capital can get started in agriculture much easier than the man with no capital—precisely as in the case of other businesses. He does not absolutely discourage men taking up agriculture with no capital, however. His article is filled with practical advice founded on experience. In the following passage he shows how on the farm it is necessary for a man to work harder than anywhere else in the world.

"The new farmer should begin, at first, from hiring much help. He should plan to do most of the work himself. He must work hard—harder probably at times than he ever worked before. For although there are 'slack times' on the farm—as in winter, when the farmer's work is easy and his hours short or in the early autumn, which is proverbially the farmer's holiday—it is not so in the busy season. His plowing, planting, and harvesting must be begun and finished each in its proper season or result in loss, and nature, with whom he is working in collaboration, takes no account of the night-hour law or of whether he is tired or short-handed. There are times when he must rise before he is wakened, and begin his day's work tired and sore, nor can he, as when a wage-earner, leave his work behind him on Saturday morning with no thought of it again till Monday morning."

"I have had the more emphasis upon the exacting nature of the farmer's life because so many city dwellers see in farming an easy way of getting a living, and, from being long accustomed to a taskmaster, forget that a man who is working for himself, if earnest and resourceful, who has learned the value of the work of his hands, and who, from a careful weighing of his resources, can see his way clear to a reasonable chance of success, farming one that is worthy of both effort and self-respect."

Cows Freshen Twice a Year.
For cows to freshen twice a year really sounds like nature taking, but that is just what happens to cows that freshen in the fall.

Good feeding and careful attention kept up a large flow of milk all winter, then in the spring, when the green herbage comes the rule again, the manufacture of milk receives a fresh stimulus.

Thus by fall freshening the milk flow is not only kept up for a longer period of time than would otherwise be the case, but the most milk is produced during the season of highest prices. In this lies the chief superiority of winter over summer dairymaking.

Cows that freshen in the spring dry up quickly in the fall, when the grass is no longer present. Few farmers take good care of a dry cow during the winter, so that the next year the animal will be still less useful. Such deterioration in a cow is often greater than the entire value of her milk products.

Then, again, the cows need most protection during the summer months when labor may be used to better advantage in the fields, while during the winter months no labor can find employment. Summer dairymaking has absolutely nothing to commend it.

Feed is about the same price in the summer as in the winter, while winter labor is cheaper, with no increased price for winter products.

He is with us. Swat him while you can.

advantage in the fields, while during the winter months no labor can find employment. Summer dairymaking has absolutely nothing to commend it.

makes winter dairymaking by far the more profitable.

The Sheepfold.
Sheep feeding is a business in which the hope of profit and the certainty of making the land more fertile should add three to venture.

Sheep respond to good care. The better the care the more they respond. We need more small flocks on well-tilled farms, and a combination rarely disappoints its owner. The fairs supply a splendid opportunity for beginners to find out for themselves what constitutes mutton form and excellence.

The lamb that cashes in the most money in the fall is not the product of poverty; he is a delicately modeled and finished creature of affluence.

Farmers Should Keep Books.

F. C. Whitmyre, who writes some mighty good articles about good farming, drawing largely on his observation and perhaps more largely on his own experience, tells the editor of Farm and Fireside how a friend of his figured on the profits. It is a thrilling story of a farmer who failed and later succeeded because of the radical change in his methods. This farmer invested \$2,600 in the dairy business on a small farm near a town of 3,000 population. He worked hard, but in three years found that he was practically a failure. His failure was due largely to the fact that he had neglected to figure his costs and expenses and to adjust his business, and particularly his purchases, collections and prices, to the exact conditions of his undertaking. He took the advice given to him, and Mr. Whitmyre continues:

"In three years he has revolutionized his business. He knows at the end of every day just where he stands. If he has made a profit of \$100 he knows it. He knows himself, and he knows his business. It's just a case of building on a scientific basis."

"To-day we are hammering away at the farmer for the lack of conducting his farming in a way to make the most out of it. Yet the development of the farmer has been wonderful. The farmer who conducts his place on a scientific basis is the man who rides to town in his automobile. He has learned what to plant, when to plant it, and how to plant it. He has machinery that saves him time and money. But he has learned the value of a strict watch on the financial end of his business? If he has he need not worry."

Care of the Chickens.

Young chicks should not be allowed to roost too early. Let them seek the roost of their own free will. Care should be taken, however, that they do not sometimes permit themselves to be caught in the wire of the coops. They will sometimes get caught in the wire, and the under ones suffer accordingly. The extra warmth, producing perspiration, is weakening and causes them to have colds and recover. They are also liable to "catch cold" with a sudden change of the temperature.

BRIEF NOTES THOUGHT OUT BY THE WAYSIDE

Make frequent sowings of your favorite vegetables all season.

Save all the waste about the home for the compost heap except the weed seeds.

Become acquainted with the many flowering shrubs and plants in bloom at this season of the year.

Good road building in the country does not seem to be contagious, more the pity.

Grapes should be tied to the trellis and new shoots which crowd may be removed.

Make the nests big enough so the hens can get in and out without breaking the eggs. Make the entrance to the nests from the back to make them dark.

If American farmers will give the foreign markets the kind of sheep and lambs they want they will be able to obtain highly profitable prices.

There is no danger of overstocking the market with small fruits and there is little competition for the man who grows the best.

The motto in fly control should be, "Better Sanitation" both in the barnyard and about the house.

It is proper for the women folks to be interested in the vegetable garden, but it is entirely wrong for them to have the care of it when there are men on the place.

It is not quite as easy to grow flowers as weeds, but the added effort brings a joy to all eyes that will see them.

Never grease the hen that is setting, as grease getting on the shells of the eggs will close the pores and smother the chickens.

Chicken wire makes a neat support for peas and pole beans and does not cost much more than brush.

One Big Secret OF THE SUCCESS of the VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY is that it has good friends who not only do business with it themselves, but who use their influence to bring other business here.

"Blessed is that man whose friend thinks of him at the RIGHT TIME."

Virginia Trust Co.

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Deposits Wanted!

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET

New Orleans, June 28.—Cotton was rather unsettled last week, liquidation of the old crop months contending with reports of damage to the new crop through high temperatures. Friday was first notice day for July in this market, and tenders for about 10,000 bales came out during part of the session. July was very steady, but at fifteen points under last week's close, while at its lowest July was expected that the condition report will show an improvement of three to four points compared with last month's figures. The net change for the week was an advance of fifteen to twenty-four points.

This week the market will be chiefly concerned with the bureau reports on condition and acreage, which will be issued Wednesday at 11 o'clock, Eastern time. It seems to be generally expected that the condition report will show an improvement of three to four points compared with last month's figures. The net change for the week was an advance of fifteen to twenty-four points.

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WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW

New York, June 28.—The financial district had some previous knowledge of the situation of the Claffin Company, but the shock of the receiver's report last week was pronounced. Speculation was rampant, such as the transition in methods of business with consequent excess of credit needs and the consequent loss of confidence in the company. The receiver's report of the failure as an index of lack of confidence in the company. The receiver's report of the failure as an index of lack of confidence in the company.

Reduction of passing of dividends was the opening prediction of the day. The Supreme Court decision on the Southern Pacific's oil land titles salaried the market momentarily. The intermountain rate date in this mood only gained credence in certain quarters that the Commerce Commission was to deny the railroad application for freight increase. The circumstances kept speculative sentiment in a raw state of sensibility on the whole subject of government relations to business.

Gold exports mounted again in spite of the week's opening predictions that the movement had already waned. All great central foreign banks showed

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both one and two-horse, is one of the best general service farm wagons made.

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a low-built farm wagon with broad tires, easy to load and specially desirable for soft roads or pulling across fields.

Our prices are very reasonable, and our wagons have a record for satisfactory wear and lightness of draft. See or write us whenever in want of any.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Wood's Seeds

Seed Potatoes

FOR FALL CROP.

The planting of Seed Potatoes in June and July is increasing to a wonderful extent. A great many farmers claim that they give better crops planted at this time than they do when planted in the spring. Potatoes planted in June and July mature in the cool weather of the fall, at a time when they can be harvested to best advantage.

The Seed Potatoes we offer are put in cold storage early in the season, so as to keep in first-class, vigorous condition. "Wood's Crop Special" giving prices and full information about Late Seed Potatoes and all other Seasonable Seeds, mailed free on request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

Seedsman, - Richmond, Va.

heavy accretions of gold holdings, but their terms for discounts were firmly held. Relief from the lock-up of foreign capital is believed to hinge largely on the outcome of the coming French loan flotation.

STEAMBOATS

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OLD DOMINION LINE

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